

OXIDIZING COMPOSITION AND USES FOR DYEING, FOR
PERMANENTLY RESHAPING OR FOR BLEACHING KERATIN FIBRES

31002 U.S. PTO
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The present invention relates, firstly, to a
5 cosmetic and/or dermatological composition intended for
treating keratin fibres, in particular human keratin
fibres and more particularly human hair, comprising, in
a support which is suitable for keratin fibres:

(a) at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase
10 type in the presence of at least one donor for the said
enzyme;

(b) at least one substantive polymer chosen from the
group consisting of:

- (i) cationic cellulose derivatives;
15 (ii) dimethyldiallylammonium halide homopolymers and
copolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium halide and of
(meth)acrylic acid;
(iii) methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium halide
homopolymers and copolymers;
20 (iv) polyquaternary ammonium polymers;
(v) vinylpyrrolidone polymers containing cationic
units;
(vi) mixtures thereof.

The present invention also relates to processes
25 for treating keratin fibres, in particular processes
for dyeing, permanently reshaping or bleaching the hair
using this composition.

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OXIDIZING COMPOSITION AND USES FOR DYEING, FOR
PERMANENTLY RESHAPING OR FOR BLEACHING KERATIN FIBRES

The present invention relates to an oxidizing
5 composition intended for treating keratin fibres,
comprising at least one enzyme of 2-electron
oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one
donor for the said enzyme and at least one cationic or
amphoteric substantive polymer, as well as to its uses
10 for dyeing, for permanently reshaping or for bleaching
keratin fibres, in particular human hair.

It is known to dye keratin fibres, and in
particular human hair, with dye compositions containing
oxidation dye precursors, in particular para-
15 phenylenediamines, ortho- or para-aminophenols and
heterocyclic bases, which are generally referred to as
oxidation bases. Oxidation dye precursors, or oxidation
bases, are colourless or weakly coloured compounds
which, when combined with oxidizing products, can give
20 rise to coloured compounds and dyes by a process of
oxidative condensation.

It is also known that the shades obtained with
these oxidation bases can be varied by combining them
with couplers or colour modifiers, the latter being
25 chosen in particular from aromatic meta-diamines, meta-
aminophenols, meta-diphenols and certain heterocyclic
compounds.

The variety of compounds used as regards the
oxidation bases and the couplers allows a wide range of
30 colours to be obtained.

The so-called "permanent" coloration obtained
by means of these oxidation dyes must moreover satisfy
a certain number of requirements. Thus, it must have no
toxicological drawbacks, it must be able to give shades
35 of the desired intensity and it must be able to
withstand external agents (light, bad weather, washing,
permanent-waving, perspiration, rubbing).

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The dyes must also be able to cover white hair and, lastly, they must be as unselective as possible, i.e. they must give the smallest possible colour differences along the same length of keratin fibre, which may in fact be differently sensitized (i.e. damaged) between its tip and its root.

The oxidation dyeing of keratin fibres is generally carried out in alkaline medium, in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. However, the use of alkaline media in the presence of hydrogen peroxide has the drawback of causing appreciable degradation of the fibres, as well as considerable bleaching of the keratin fibres, which is not always desirable.

The oxidation dyeing of keratin fibres can also be carried out using oxidizing systems other than hydrogen peroxide, such as enzymatic systems. Thus, it has already been proposed to dye keratin fibres, in particular in patent application EP-A-0,310,675, with compositions comprising an oxidation dye precursor in combination with enzymes such as pyranose oxidase, glucose oxidase or uricase, in the presence of a donor for the said enzymes. Although being used under conditions which do not result in degradation of the keratin fibres which is comparable to that caused by the dyes used in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, these dye formulations nevertheless lead to colorations which are still insufficient, both as regards the homogeneity of the colour distributed along the fibre ("unison") and as regards the chromaticity (luminosity), the dyeing power and the resistance to the various aggressive factors to which the hair may be subjected.

It is known that the most common technique for obtaining a permanent reshaping of the hair consists, in a first stage, in opening the keratin -S-S-disulphide (cysteine) bonds using a composition containing a

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suitable reducing agent (reduction step) followed, after having rinsed the head of hair thus treated, by reconstituting, in a second stage, the said disulphide bonds by applying to the hair, which has been placed
5 under tension beforehand (rollers and the like), an oxidizing composition (oxidation step, also known as the fixing step) so as finally to give to the hair the desired shape. This technique thus makes it equally possible either to make the hair wavy or to straighten
10 it or to remove its curliness. The new shape given to the hair by a chemical treatment such as above is remarkably long-lasting and in particular resists the action of washing with water or shampoos, as opposed to simple standard techniques for temporary reshaping, such
15 as hairsetting.

The reducing compositions which may be used in order to carry out the first step of a permanent-waving operation generally contain, as reducing agents, sulphites, bisulphites, alkylphosphines or, preferably,
20 thiols. Among the thiols, those commonly used are cysteine and the various derivatives thereof, cysteamine and the derivatives thereof, thiolactic acid or thioglycolic acid, the salts thereof and the esters thereof, in particular glyceryl thioglycolate.

25 As regards the oxidizing compositions needed to carry out the fixing step, use is usually made in practice of compositions based on aqueous hydrogen peroxide, sodium bromate or persalts such as sodium perborate, which have the drawback of being liable to
30 damage the hair.

The problem of the technique of the permanent-waving operations known to date is that their application to the hair induces long-term adverse changes in the quality of the hair. The essential
35 causes of these adverse changes in the quality of the hair are a reduction in its cosmetic properties, such

as its sheen and its feel, and degradation of its mechanical properties, more particularly degradation of its mechanical strength due to swelling of the keratin fibres during the rinsing between the reduction step and the oxidation step, which can also be reflected by an increase in its porosity. The hair is weakened and can become brittle during subsequent treatments such as blow-drying.

The same problem of adverse changes in keratin fibres is encountered during processes for bleaching the hair.

It is known that the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres can also be carried out under milder conditions using oxidizing systems other than hydrogen peroxide, such as enzymatic systems. Thus, processes for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres have already been proposed, in particular in patent application EP-A-0,310,675, with compositions comprising an enzyme such as pyranose oxidase, glucose oxidase or uricase, in the presence of a donor for the said enzyme. Although being used under conditions which do not result in degradation of the keratin fibres which is comparable to that caused by the conventional permanent-waving or bleaching processes, these oxidizing formulations nevertheless lead to results which are still insufficient, as regards the curl hold over time, as regards the compatibility of permanent-waved or bleached hair with subsequent treatments, as regards the reduction of the mechanical properties of the permanent-waved hair, in particular the reduction of the porosity of the hair, and as regards the reduction of the cosmetic properties such as the feel, or alternatively as regards the uniformity of the bleaching along the keratin fibres.

The aim of the present invention is to solve the problems mentioned above.

The Applicant has discovered, surprisingly, novel compositions containing as oxidizing system, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one specific substantive polymer which will be defined in further detail later, which can constitute, in the presence of oxidation dye precursors (oxidation bases) and optionally couplers, ready-to-use dye formulations which lead to more homogeneous, more intense and more chromatic colorations without giving rise to any significant degradation, these colorations being relatively unselective and showing good resistance to the various aggressive factors to which the hair may be subjected.

The Applicant has also discovered, unexpectedly, that the use, in a process for the permanent reshaping of keratin fibres, of an oxidizing composition containing, as oxidizing system, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one specific substantive polymer, makes it possible to solve the technical problems mentioned above. In particular, this type of oxidizing composition improves the curl hold obtained over time, substantially reduces the porosity of permanent-waved hair and improves the compatibility of permanent-waved hair with respect to subsequent treatments.

The Applicant has also discovered, surprisingly, that the use, in a process for bleaching keratin fibres, of an oxidizing composition containing, as oxidizing system, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one specific substantive polymer makes it possible to solve the technical problems mentioned above, in particular to improve the compatibility of bleached hair with respect

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to subsequent treatments. This type of oxidizing composition gives a more uniform bleaching effect on the hair and improves the cosmetic properties, such as the feel.

5 These discoveries form the basis of the present invention.

 The subject of the present invention is thus, firstly, a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition intended for treating keratin fibres, in particular
10 human keratin fibres and more particularly human hair, comprising, in a support which is suitable for keratin fibres:

(a) at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said
15 enzyme,

(b) at least one substantive polymer chosen from the group consisting of:

(i) cationic cellulose derivatives;
(ii) dimethyldiallylammonium halide homopolymers and
20 copolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium halide and of (meth)acrylic acid;

(iii) methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium halide homopolymers and copolymers;

(iv) polyquaternary ammonium polymers;

25 (v) vinylpyrrolidone polymers containing cationic units;

(vi) mixtures thereof.

 The 2-electron oxidoreductase(s) used in the oxidizing compositions in accordance with the invention
30 can be chosen in particular from pyranose oxidases, glucose oxidases, glycerol oxidases, lactate oxidases, pyruvate oxidases and uricases.

 According to the invention, the 2-electron oxidoreductase is preferably chosen from uricases of
35 animal, microbiological or biotechnological origin.

 By way of example, mention may be made of

uricase extracted from boar liver, uricase from *Arthrobacter globiformis*, as well as uricase from *Aspergillus flavus*.

5 The 2-electron oxidoreductase(s) can be used in pure crystalline form or in a form diluted in a diluent which is inert with respect to the said 2-electron oxidoreductase.

10 The 2-electron oxidoreductase(s) in accordance with the invention preferably represent(s) from 0.01 to 20% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the composition, and even more preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight approximately relative to this weight.

15 According to the invention, ~~the~~ term donor is understood to refer to the various substrates also necessary for the functioning of the said 2-electron oxidoreductase(s).

20 The nature of the donor (or substrate) for the said enzyme varies depending on the nature of the 2-electron oxidoreductase used. For example, as donors for the pyranose oxidases, mention may be made of D-glucose, L-sorbose and D-xylose; as a donor for the glucose oxidases, mention may be made of D-glucose; as donors for the glycerol oxidases, mention may be made
25 of glycerol and dihydroxyacetone; as donors for the lactate oxidases, mention may be made of lactic acid and its salts; as donors for the pyruvate oxidases, mention may be made of pyruvic acid and its salts; and
30 of uric acid and its salts.

The donor(s) (or substrate(s)) used in accordance with the invention preferably represent from 0.01 to 20% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the composition in accordance with the
35 invention, and even more preferably from 0.1 to 5% approximately relative to this weight.

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The substantive nature (that is to say the ability to be deposited on the hair) of the polymers used in accordance with the invention is determined conventionally using the test described by Richard J. Crawford, Journal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, 1980, 31 - (5) - pages 273 to 278 (development by Red 80 acidic dye).

These substantive polymers may be chosen from those previously described in the literature, in particular in patent application EP-A-0,557,203, from page 4, line 19 to page 12, line 14.

Among the cationic cellulose derivatives, mention may be made of quaternized cellulose ether derivatives, such as those described in application EP-A-0,189,935, and in particular the polymer marketed under the name "Quatrisoft LM 200" by the company Union Carbide; these polymers are also defined in the CTFA dictionary (5th edition, 1993) as hydroxyethylcellulose quaternary ammoniums which have been reacted with an epoxide substituted with a lauryldimethylammonium group and are listed therein under the name "Polyquaternium 24".

Among the substantive polymers of the methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium halide polymer type which can be used according to the invention, mention may be made in particular of the products referred to in the CTFA dictionary (5th edition, 1993) as "Polyquaternium 37", "Polyquaternium 32" and "Polyquaternium 35", which correspond respectively, as regards "Polyquaternium 37", to crosslinked poly(methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride), as a 50% dispersion in mineral oil, sold under the name Salcare SC95 by the company Allied Colloids, as regards "Polyquaternium 32", to the crosslinked copolymer of acrylamide and of methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (20/80 by weight), as a 50% dispersion in

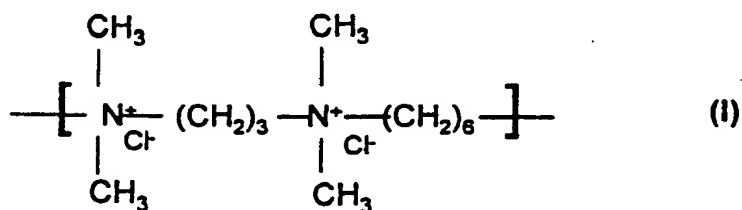
mineral oil, sold under the name Salcare SC92 by the company Allied Colloids, and, as regards "Polyquaternium 35", to the methosulphate of the copolymer of methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium and of methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylacetylammonium, sold under the name Plex 7525L by the company Rohm GmbH.

Among the substantive polymers of dimethyldiallylammonium halide type which may be used according to the invention, mention may be made in particular of:

- dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymers, such as the one sold under the name "Merquat 100" by the company Merck;
- copolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium chloride and of acrylic acid, such as the one in proportions of 80/20 by weight sold under the name Merquat 280 by the company Calgon.

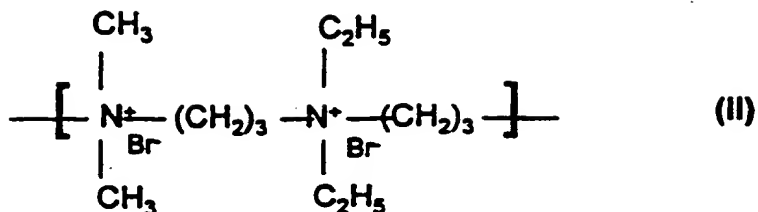
Among the substantive polymers of the polyquaternary ammonium type which can be used according to the invention, mention may be made in particular of:

- the polymers prepared and described in French patent 2,270,846, consisting of repeating units corresponding to formula (I) below:



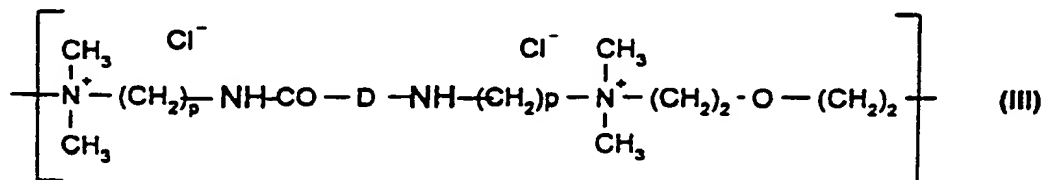
and in particular those in which the molecular weight, determined by gel permeation chromatography, is between 9500 and 9900;

- the polymers prepared and described in French patent 2,270,846, consisting of repeating units corresponding to formula (II) below:



and in particular those in which the molecular weight, determined by gel permeation chromatography, is about 1200;

- 5 - the polymers described and prepared in US patents 4,157,388, 4,390,689, 4,702,906 and 4,719,282 and consisting of repeating units corresponding to formula (III) below:



- 10 in which p denotes an integer ranging from 1 to 6 approximately, D can be zero or can represent a group $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{CO}-$ in which r denotes a number equal to 4 or 7, and in particular those in which the molecular mass is less than 100,000, preferably less than or equal to
15 50,000; such polymers are sold in particular by the company Mirapol under the names "Mirapol A15", "Mirapol AD1", "Mirapol AZ1" and "Mirapol 175".

20 Among the vinylpyrrolidone polymers (PVP) containing cationic units which can be used in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of:

a) vinylpyrrolidone polymers containing dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate units; among these, mention may be made of:

- 25 - the vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (20/80 by weight) copolymer sold under the trade name Copolymer 845 by the company ISP,

- the vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymers quaternized with diethyl sulphate,

sold under the names Gafquat 734, 755, 755 S and 755 L by the company ISP,

- the PVP/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-
/hydrophilic polyurethane copolymers sold under the
5 trade name Pecogel GC-310 by the company UCIB or
alternatively under the names Aquamere C 1031 and
C 1511 by the company Blagden Chemicals,

- the quaternized or non-quaternized
PVP/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/C8 to C16 olefin
10 copolymers sold under the names Ganex ACP 1050 to 1057,
1062 to 1069 and 1079 to 1086 by the company ISP,

- the PVP/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-
/vinylcaprolactam copolymer sold under the name Gaffix
VC 713 by the company ISP.

15 b) vinylpyrrolidone polymers containing methacrylamido-
propyltrimethylammonium (MAPTAC) units, among which
mention may be made in particular of:

- the vinylpyrrolidone/MAPTAC copolymers sold
under the trade names Gafquat ACP 1011 and Gafquat
20 HS 100 by the company ISP,

c) vinylpyrrolidone polymers containing methylvinyl-
imidazolium units, and among which mention may be made
more particularly of:

- the PVP/methylvinylimidazolium chloride
25 copolymers sold under the names Luviquat FC 370,
FC 550, FC 905 and HM 552 by the company BASF,

- the PVP/methylvinylimidazolium chloride-
/vinylimidazole copolymer sold under the name Luviquat
8155 by the company BASF,

30 - the PVP/methylvinylimidazolium methosulphate
copolymer sold under the name Luviquat MS 370 by the
company BASF.

The concentration of substantive polymer can
range between 0.01 and 10% approximately relative to
35 the total weight of the dye composition applied to the
hair, and preferably between 0.1 and 5%.

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A subject of the present invention is also a ready-to-use composition for the oxidation dyeing of keratin fibres, and in particular human keratin fibres such as the hair, of the type comprising, in a medium
5 which is suitable for dyeing, at least one oxidation base and, where appropriate, one or more couplers, which is characterized in that it contains:

(a) at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said
10 enzyme;

(b) at least one substantive polymer chosen from the group consisting of:

(i) cationic cellulose derivatives;

15 (ii) dimethyldiallylammonium halide homopolymers and copolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium halide and of (meth)acrylic acid;

(iii) methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium halide homopolymers and copolymers;

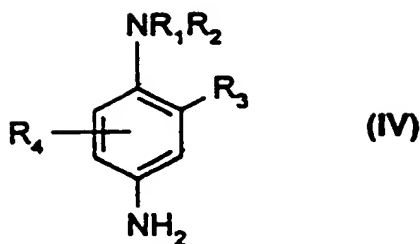
20 (iv) polyquaternary ammonium polymers;

(v) vinylpyrrolidone polymers containing cationic units;

(vi) mixtures thereof.

The nature of the oxidation base(s) used in the
25 ready-to-use dye composition is not a critical factor. They can be chosen, in particular, from para-phenylenediamines, double bases, para-aminophenols, ortho-aminophenols and heterocyclic oxidation bases.

Among the para-phenylenediamines which can be
30 used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of the compounds of formula (IV) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid:



in which:

- R₁ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical substituted with a nitrogenous group, a phenyl radical or a 4'-amino-phenyl radical;
- R₂ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical substituted with a nitrogenous group;
- R₃ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom such as a chlorine, bromine, iodine or fluorine atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkoxy radical, an acetylamino(C₁-C₄)alkoxy radical, a C₁-C₄ mesylaminoalkoxy radical or a carbamoylamino(C₁-C₄)alkoxy radical;
- R₄ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical.

Among the nitrogenous groups of formula (IV) above, mention may be made in particular of amino, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, tri(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, imidazolinium and ammonium radicals.

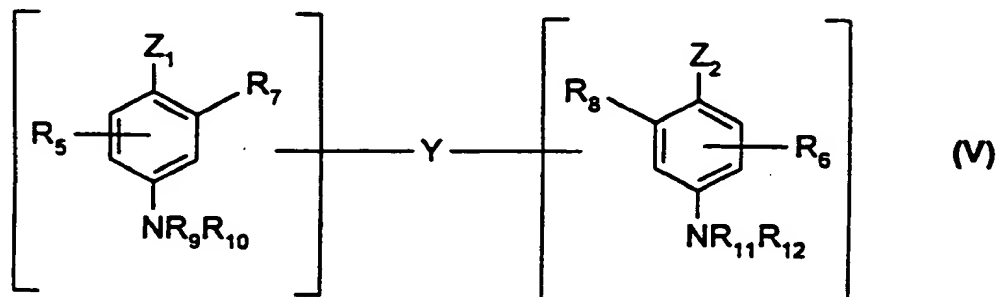
Among the para-phenylenediamines of formula (IV) above, mention may be made more particularly of para-phenylenediamine, para-toluylenediamine, 2-chloro-para-phenylenediamine, 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine,

2,6-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,5-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dipropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 4-amino-N,N-diethyl-3-methylaniline, 5 N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 4-amino-N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-2-methylaniline, 4-amino-2-chloro-N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)aniline, 2- β -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2-fluoro-para-phenylenediamine, 2-isopropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 10 N-(β -hydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-hydroxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dimethyl-3-methyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-(ethyl- β -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-(β,γ -dihydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-(4'-aminophenyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 15 N-phenyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- β -hydroxyethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2- β -acetylaminoethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine and N-(β -methoxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

20 Among the para-phenylenediamines of formula (IV) above, para-phenylenediamine, para-toluylenediamine, 2-isopropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- β -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- β -hydroxyethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 25 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-chloro-para-phenylenediamine and 2- β -acetylaminoethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine and the addition salts thereof with an acid are 30 most particularly preferred.

According to the invention, the term double bases is understood to refer to the compounds containing at least two aromatic rings bearing amino and/or hydroxyl groups.

Among the double bases which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of the compounds corresponding to formula (V) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid:



in which:

- Z_1 and Z_2 , which may be identical or different, represent a hydroxyl or $-\text{NH}_2$ radical which may be substituted with a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical or with a linker arm Y;
 - the linker arm Y represents a linear or branched alkylene chain containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, which may be interrupted by or terminated with one or more nitrogenous groups and/or one or more hetero atoms such as oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms, and optionally substituted with one or more hydroxyl or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy radicals;
 - R_5 and R_6 represent a hydrogen or halogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C_2 - C_4 polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 aminoalkyl radical or a linker arm Y;
 - R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12} , which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a linker arm Y or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical;
- it being understood that the compounds of formula (V) contain only one linker arm Y per molecule.

Among the nitrogenous groups of formula (V) above, mention may be made in particular of amino, mono(C_1 - C_4)alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_4)alkylamino, tri(C_1 -

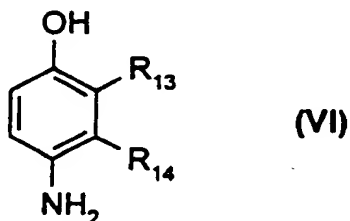
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C₄)alkylamino, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, imidazolinium and ammonium radicals.

Among the double bases of formula (V) above, mention may be made more particularly of N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol, N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)ethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)-tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4-methylaminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(ethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-amino-3'-methylphenyl)ethylenediamine and 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,5-dioxaoctane, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among these double bases of formula (V), N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol and 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,5-dioxaoctane, or one of the addition salts thereof with an acid, are particularly preferred.

Among the para-aminophenols which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of the compounds corresponding to formula (VI) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid:



25

in which:

- R₁₃ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, C₁-C₄ aminoalkyl or hydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical,

30

- R₁₄ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄-

alkyl, C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl, C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₄ aminoalkyl, C₁-C₄ cyanoalkyl or (C₁-C₄)alkoxy-(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical,

it being understood that at least one of the radicals
5 R₁₃ or R₁₄ represents a hydrogen atom.

Among the para-aminophenols of formula (VI) above, mention may be made more particularly of para-aminophenol, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-3-fluorophenol, 4-amino-3-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-
10 methylphenol, 4-amino-2-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methoxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-aminomethylphenol, 4-amino-2-(β -hydroxyethylaminomethyl)phenol and 4-amino-2-fluorophenol, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among the ortho-aminophenols which can be used
15 as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made more particularly of 2-aminophenol, 2-amino-5-methylphenol, 2-amino-6-methylphenol and 5-acetamido-2-aminophenol,
20 and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among the heterocyclic bases which can be used
as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made more particularly of pyridine derivatives, pyrimidine
25 derivatives, pyrazole derivatives and pyrazolopyrimidine derivatives, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among the pyridine derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the compounds described, for
30 example, in patents GB 1,026,978 and GB 1,153,196, such as 2,5-diaminopyridine, 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)amino-3-aminopyridine, 2,3-diamino-6-methoxypyridine, 2-(β -methoxyethyl)amino-3-amino-6-methoxypyridine and 3,4-diaminopyridine, and the addition salts thereof with an
35 acid.

Among the pyrimidine derivatives, mention may

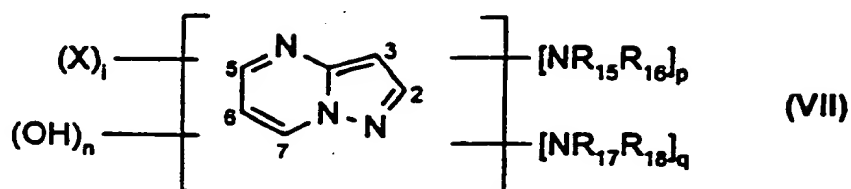
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be made more particularly of the compounds described, for example, in German patent DE 2,359,399 or Japanese patent JP 88-169,571 or patent application WO 96/15765, such as 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2,4-dihydroxy-5,6-diaminopyrimidine and 2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among the pyrazole derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the compounds described in patents DE 3,843,892, DE 4,133,957 and patent applications WO 94/08969, WO 94/08970, FR-A-2,733,749 and DE 195 43 988, such as 4,5-diamino-1-methylpyrazole, 3,4-diaminopyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(4'-chlorobenzyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-methyl-3-phenylpyrazole, 4-amino-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydrazinopyrazole, 1-benzyl-4,5-diamino-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-tert-butyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-tert-butyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(β -hydroxyethyl)-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-hydroxymethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-isopropylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-isopropylpyrazole, 4-amino-5-(2'-aminoethyl)amino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 1-methyl-3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 3,5-diamino-1-methyl-4-methylamino-pyrazole and 3,5-diamino-4-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-1-methylpyrazole, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among the pyrazolopyrimidine derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (VII) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid or with a base

and the tautomeric forms thereof, when a tautomeric equilibrium exists:

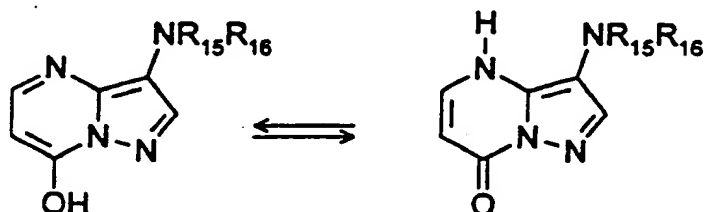


in which:

- 5 - R_{15} , R_{16} , R_{17} and R_{18} , which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, an aryl radical, a C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl radical, a C_2 - C_4 polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkoxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 aminoalkyl radical (it being possible for the amine to be protected with an acetyl, ureido or sulphonyl radical), a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkylamino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a di[(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical (it being possible for the dialkyl radicals to form a 5- or 6-membered carbon-based ring or a heterocycle), a hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl- or di[hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical;
 - 10 - the radicals X, which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, an aryl radical, a C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl radical, a C_2 - C_4 polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 aminoalkyl radical, a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkylamino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a di[(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical (it being possible for the dialkyls to form a 5- or 6-membered carbon-based ring or a heterocycle), a hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl- or di-[hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, an amino radical, a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkyl- or di[(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino radical; a halogen atom, a carboxylic acid group, a sulphonic acid group;
 - 20 - i is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3;
 - 25 - p is equal to 0 or 1;
 - 30 - q is equal to 0 or 1;
 - n is equal to 0 or 1;
- with the proviso that:

- the sum $p + q$ is other than 0;
- when $p + q$ is equal to 2, then n is equal to 0 and the groups $NR_{15}R_{16}$ and $NR_{17}R_{18}$ occupy the (2,3); (5,6); (6,7); (3,5) or (3,7) positions;
- 5 - when $p + q$ is equal to 1, then n is equal to 1 and the group $NR_{15}R_{16}$ (or $NR_{17}R_{18}$) and the OH group occupy the (2,3); (5,6); (6,7); (3,5) or (3,7) positions.

When the pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (VII) above are such that they contain a hydroxyl group on one of the positions 2, 5 or 7 α to a nitrogen atom, a tautomeric equilibrium exists represented, for example, by the following scheme:



- Among the pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (VII) above, mention may be made in particular of:
- pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
 - 2,5-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
 - pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,5-diamine;
 - 2,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,5-diamine;
 - 20 - 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-ol;
 - 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-ol;
 - 2-(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-ylamino)ethanol;
 - 2-(7-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-ylamino)ethanol;
 - 2-[(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-yl) - (2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol;
 - 25 - 2-[(7-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl) - (2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol;
 - 5,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
 - 2,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
 - 30 - 2,5,N7,N7-tetramethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;

and the addition salts thereof and the tautomeric forms

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thereof, when a tautomeric equilibrium exists.

The pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (VII) above can be prepared by cyclization starting with an aminopyrazole, according to the syntheses described in the following references:

- EP 628559 Beiersdorf-Lilly.
- R. Vishdu, H. Navedul, Indian J. Chem., 34b (6), 514, 1995.
- N.S. Ibrahim, K.U. Sadek, F.A. Abdel-Al, Arch. Pharm., 320, 240, 1987.
- R.H. Springer, M.B. Scholten, D.E. O'Brien, T. Novinson, J.P. Miller, R.K. Robins, J. Med. Chem., 25, 235, 1982.
- T. Novinson, R.K. Robins, T.R. Matthews, J. Med. Chem., 20, 296, 1977.
- US 3907799 ICN Pharmaceuticals.

The pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (VII) above can also be prepared by cyclization starting from hydrazine, according to the syntheses described in the following references:

- A. McKillop and R.J. Kobilecki, Heterocycles, 6(9), 1355, 1977.
- E. Alcade, J. De Mendoza, J.M. Marcia-Marquina, C. Almera, J. Elguero, J. Heterocyclic Chem., 11(3), 423, 1974.
- K. Saito, I. Hori, M. Higarashi, H. Midorikawa, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 47(2), 476, 1974.

The oxidation base(s) in accordance with the invention preferably represent(s) from 0.0005 to 12% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the ready-to-use dye composition, and even more preferably from 0.005 to 6% by weight approximately relative to this weight.

The couplers which can be used are those used conventionally in oxidation dye compositions, i.e. meta-phenylenediamines, meta-aminophenols and meta-

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diphenols, mono- or polyhydroxylated naphthalene derivatives, sesamol and its derivatives and heterocyclic compounds such as, for example, indole derivatives, indoline derivatives, benzimidazole derivatives, benzomorpholine derivatives, sesamol derivatives, pyrazoloazole derivatives, pyrroloazole derivatives, imidazoloazole derivatives, pyrazolo-pyrimidine derivatives, pyrazoline-3,5-dione derivatives, pyrrolo[3,2-d]oxazole derivatives, pyrazolo[3,4-d]thiazole derivatives, thiazoloazole S-oxide derivatives and thiazoloazole S,S-dioxide derivatives, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

These couplers can be chosen in particular from 2-methyl-5-aminophenol, 5-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylphenol, 3-aminophenol, 1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 1,3-dihydroxy-2-methylbenzene, 4-chloro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 2,4-diamino-1-(β -hydroxyethyloxy)benzene, 2-amino-4-(β -hydroxyethylamino)-1-methoxybenzene, 1,3-diaminobenzene, 1,3-bis(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane, sesamol, α -naphthol, 6-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxy-N-methylindole, 6-hydroxyindoline, 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine, 1H-3-methylpyrazol-5-one and 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazol-5-one, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

When they are present, these couplers preferably represent from 0.0001 to 10% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the ready-to-use dye composition, and even more preferably from 0.005 to 5% by weight approximately relative to this weight.

In general, the addition salts with an acid which can be used in the context of the dye compositions of the invention (oxidation bases and couplers) are chosen in particular from the hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulphates, tartrates,

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composition (A).

Another subject of the invention is a multi-compartment dyeing device or "kit" or any other multi-compartment packaging system, a first compartment of which contains composition (A) as defined above and a second compartment of which contains composition (B) as defined above. These devices can be equipped with means for applying the desired mixture to the hair, such as the devices described in patent FR-2,586,913 in the name of the Applicant.

A subject of the present invention is also a novel process for treating keratin substances, in particular the hair, in order to obtain a permanent reshaping of this hair, in particular in the form of permanent-waved hair, this process comprising the following steps: (i) a reducing composition is applied to the keratin substance to be treated, the keratin substance being placed under mechanical tension before, during or after the said application, (ii) the keratin substance is optionally rinsed, (iii) an oxidizing composition as defined above is applied to the optionally rinsed keratin substance, (iv) the keratin substance is optionally rinsed again.

The first step (i) of this process consists in applying a reducing composition to the hair. This application is carried out lock by lock or all at once.

The reducing composition comprises, for example, at least one reducing agent, which can be chosen in particular from thioglycolic acid, cysteine, cysteamine, glyceryl thioglycolate, thiolactic acid or thiolactic or thioglycolic acid salts.

The usual step for placing the hair under tension in a shape corresponding to the desired final shape for this hair (for example curls) can be carried out by any suitable means, in particular mechanical means, known per se for maintaining the hair under

tension, such as, for example, rollers, curlers and the like.

The hair can also be shaped without the aid of external means, simply with the fingers.

5 Before carrying out the following optional rinsing step (ii), the hair onto which the reducing composition has been applied should, conventionally, be left to stand for a few minutes, generally between 5 minutes and one hour, preferably between 10 and 30
10 minutes, so as to give the reducing agent enough time to act correctly on the hair. This waiting phase preferably takes place at a temperature ranging from 35°C to 45°C, while preferably also protecting the hair with a hood.

15 In the optional second step of the process (step (ii)), the hair impregnated with the reducing composition is then rinsed thoroughly with an aqueous composition.

20 Next, in a third step (step (iii)), the oxidizing composition of the invention is applied to the hair thus rinsed, with the aim of fixing the new shape given to the hair.

25 As in the case of the application of the reducing composition, the hair onto which the oxidizing composition has been applied is then, conventionally, left for a standing or waiting phase lasting a few minutes, generally between 3 and 30 minutes, preferably between 5 and 15 minutes.

30 If the hair was maintained under tension by external means, these means (rollers, curlers or the like) can be removed from the hair before or after the fixing step.

35 Lastly, in the final step of the process according to the invention (step (iv)), which is also optional, the hair impregnated with the oxidizing composition is rinsed thoroughly, generally with water.

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Hair which is soft and easy to disentangle is finally obtained. The hair is wavy.

The oxidizing composition according to the invention can also be used in a process for bleaching
5 keratin fibres, and in particular the hair.

The bleaching process according to the invention comprises a step of applying an oxidizing composition according to the invention to the keratin fibres in the presence or absence of an auxiliary
10 oxidizing agent. Conventionally, a second step of the bleaching process according to the invention is a step of rinsing the keratin fibres.

The medium which is suitable for the keratin fibres (or the support) for the ready-to-use dye
15 compositions and for the oxidizing compositions used for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres in accordance with the invention generally consists of water or of a mixture of water and at least one organic solvent in order to dissolve the compounds
20 which would not be sufficiently soluble in water. By way of organic solvent, mention may be made, for example, of C₁-C₄ alkanols such as ethanol and isopropanol; glycerol; glycols and glycol ethers such as 2-butoxyethanol, propylene glycol, propylene glycol
25 monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether and monomethyl ether, and aromatic alcohols such as benzyl alcohol or phenoxyethanol, similar products and mixtures thereof.

The solvents can be present in proportions
30 preferably of between 1 and 40% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the dye composition, and even more preferably between 5 and 30% by weight approximately.

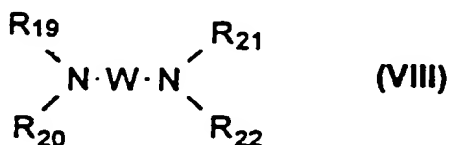
The pH of the ready-to-use dye compositions and
35 of the oxidizing compositions used for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of the keratin fibres in

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accordance with the invention is chosen such that the enzymatic activity of the 2-electron oxidoreductase is not adversely affected. It is generally between 5 and 11 approximately, and preferably between 6.5 and 10 approximately. It can be adjusted to the desired value using acidifying or basifying agents usually used for dyeing keratin fibres.

Among the acidifying agents, mention may be made, by way of example, of inorganic or organic acids such as hydrochloric acid, orthophosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid or lactic acid, and sulphonic acids.

Among the basifying agents, mention may be made, by way of example, of aqueous ammonia, alkaline carbonates, alkanolamines such as mono-, di- and triethanolamines, 2-methyl-2-aminopropanol and derivatives thereof, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and the compounds of formula (VIII) below:



in which W is a propylene residue optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical; R₁₉, R₂₀, R₂₁ and R₂₂, which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl radical.

The ready-to-use dye compositions and the oxidizing compositions for permanently reshaping or bleaching keratin fibres in accordance with the invention can also contain various adjuvants used conventionally in compositions for the dyeing, permanent reshaping or bleaching of the hair, such as anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants or mixtures thereof, anionic or nonionic

polymers, inorganic or organic thickeners, anti-oxidants, enzymes other than the 2-electron oxidoreductases used in accordance with the invention, such as, for example, peroxidases, penetration agents, 5 sequestering agents, fragrances, buffers, dispersing agents, conditioners such as, for example, silicones, film-forming agents, preserving agents and opacifiers.

Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select this or these optional 10 complementary compound(s) such that the advantageous properties intrinsically associated with the compositions in accordance with the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the addition or additions envisaged.

15 The ready-to-use dye compositions and the oxidizing compositions used for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres in accordance with the invention can be in various forms, such as in the form of liquids, creams or gels, which are optionally 20 pressurized, or in any other form which is suitable for dyeing, permanently reshaping or bleaching keratin fibres, and in particular human hair.

In the case of a ready-to-use dye composition, the oxidation dyes(s) and the 2-electron oxidoreductase(s) are present in the said composition, which 25 must be free of oxygen gas, so as to avoid any premature oxidation of the oxidation dye(s).

Concrete examples illustrating the invention will now be given.

30 In the text hereinabove and hereinbelow, except where otherwise mentioned, the percentages are expressed on a weight basis.

The examples which follow illustrate the invention without being limiting in nature.

35 EXAMPLES 1 and 2 of dye compositions:

The ready-to-use dye compositions below were

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prepared (contents in grams):

Example 1:

- | | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| - Uricase from <i>Arthrobacter globiformis</i>
at a concentration of 20 International
Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company
Sigma | 1.5 | g |
| - Uric acid | 1.5 | g |
| - Para-phenylenediamine | 0.324 | g |
| - Resorcinol | 0.33 | g |
| - Polyquaternary ammonium of formula (I)
[tetramethylhexamethylenediaminedi-
chloro-4 β -propylenediamine polyconden-
sate as an aqueous 60% solution] | 1.0 | g A.M. |
| - Distilled water qs | 100 | g |

5

Example 2:

- | | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| - Uricase from <i>Arthrobacter globiformis</i>
at a concentration of 20 International
Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company
Sigma | 1.5 | g |
| - Uric acid | 1.5 | g |
| - Para-phenylenediamine | 0.324 | g |
| - Resorcinol | 0.33 | g |
| - Dimethyldiallylammonium chloride-
/acrylic acid copolymer as an aqueous
40.5% solution, sold under the name
Merquat 280 by Calgon | 1.0 | g A.M. |
| - Distilled water qs | 100 | g |

Each of the ready-to-use dye compositions described above was applied to locks of natural grey hair containing 90% white hairs for 30 minutes. The hair was then rinsed, washed with a standard shampoo

and then dried.

Locks of hair dyed a matt dark-blond colour were obtained with each of the dye compositions.

5 Example 3: Oxidizing composition for permanent-waving or bleaching

- Uricase from *Arthrobacter globiformis*
at a concentration of 20 International
Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company Sigma 1.8 g
- Uric acid 1.65 g
- Ethanol 20.0 g
- (C₈-C₁₀)alkyl polyglucoside as an
aqueous solution containing 60% active
material (A.M.), sold under the name
Oramix CG110 by the company SEPPIC. 8.0 g
- Dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homo-
polymer as an aqueous 40% solution,
sold under the name Merquat 100 by
Calgon 1.0 g A.M.
- 2-Methyl-2-amino-1-propanol qs pH 9.5
- Distilled water qs 100 g

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